

VOL I.

LOCAL NEWS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1863.

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITALS IN NASHVILLE.

1. Union Hospital, Cherry street, on the Hill.
2. University Building, Market street, on the Hill.
3. Union Hospital, Cherry street, on the Hill.
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19. Union Hospital, Cherry street, on the Hill.
20. Union Hospital, Cherry street, on the Hill.

First Baptist Church.

This church having been taken for a Hospital, we are requested to state that arrangements have been made to hold the regular sessions of the Sunday School in the room formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, College street, between Union and the Square.

The children belonging to this Sabbath School will, therefore, assemble at 9 o'clock, Sunday, 11th inst., at the place designated.

Divine service at 11 o'clock, same day, by Rev. Dr. Hewell. The congregation usually worshipping at the First Baptist Church, as well as the public, are respectfully invited to attend.

Second Presbyterian Church, now First Church, No. 1.—The Sabbath School of this Church holds its session every Sunday morning, regularly, at 9 o'clock, and continues one hour. There are hundreds of children in this city not attending any Sunday School, who are cordially invited to attend this one.

Preaching every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 5½, P. M., by Rev. James Matthews, Chaplain.

The Flying Rebels.

We learn on good authority, that Baas was at Winchester a few days ago. But few of his soldiers were with him, the bulk of his army being scattered in confusion at various points along the road, and over the country. Deep gloom and discontent pervade the breast of his soldiers, who have so lately witnessed the disastrous overthrow of the best disciplined of the Confederate armies, at Stone's River, and have seen the boasts of their leader, who talked of entering Nashville in triumph, driving before him the Union army, so signally falsified, chased out of Kentucky, and overwhelmingly defeated in this State, Baas is no longer a leader to cheer and inspire a vanquished and retreating army; his prestige exists no longer. His regiments and divisions are dispersed confusedly over the country, like sheep without a shepherd. It is said that in Winchester he told the citizens and soldiers that his retreat was an absolute necessity. Should he risk another engagement he will find a necessity for another retreat.

We learn that a party of hands which went from here yesterday, with a locomotive and two construction cars, to repair the bridges on the Murfreesboro' railroad, was captured by Dr. McCann's guerrillas, near Lavergne. The cars were burned, and the prisoners, we suppose, paroled.

A contemporary calls slavery "one of the vital institutions of the country." Vital institution, eh? Yes, yes; cankers and tape-worms are vital institutions, too, and of the same sort.

We have been favored with a file of late and valuable papers by our excellent young friend, HANR C. McDOWELL, for which we tender him our thanks.

We regret to hear that Col. Wm. B. Stokes is at Murfreesboro', sick with fever. We trust that his sickness may be temporary. The country needs his services.

We saw a newsboy yesterday crying a bundle of that violently feeble rebel paper, the Southern Confederacy. We think the Southern Confederacy, like its namesake, was badly sold.

THEATRE.—Although the weather was very inclement last evening, the audience at the theatre, we understand, was quite large. To-night the bill is "Damon and Pythias" and the "Soldier's Return." This is a most excellent bill, and we expect to see the house crowded.

Mr. Cussey, of the Chicago Tribune, is at the St. Cloud Hotel in this city, anxious to obtain information of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Northern Indiana troops. The Chicago Tribune has an immense circulation in the Northwest, and parties in the city from the battle-field having knowledge of the killed and wounded of the various regiments of that region, can have the names immediately telegraphed, and printed, and spread broadcast over those States, by handing them in to M. C.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. L. Cussey, special correspondent of that very able and popular journal, the Chicago Tribune.

HARPER & Co., No. 48 College Street, have placed on our table files of late Eastern papers.

HEADQUARTERS POST, NASHVILLE, TENN., JAN. 7, 1863.

[Orders.] Any sutler or other civilian, taking teams, empty or containing goods, outside the picket lines of this city, without first obtaining permission from these Headquarters, will render his goods and teams liable to seizure and confiscation.

No trains will be passed to the front without the permission of corps commanders, or of division commanders, countersigned by corps commanders, and officers in charge of such trains, must report at these Headquarters for passes for their trains.

By order of Brig. Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL, Commanding Post.

JOHN PRATT, A. A. G. Jan 8-1w.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., JAN. 6, 1863.

Proctor Order, No. 2.

Captain HENRY C. AUSTIN, 8th Kansas Volunteer, is hereby appointed Assistant Provost Marshal and Superintendent of the Military Prisons, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of JNO. A. MARTIN, Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Jan 8-3t.

SUTLERS will find it to their interest to call at MAZEY, WILSON & Co's, corner Dederick and Cherry streets, where they can supply themselves with all kinds of Tobacco, Cigars, Officers' Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Gauntlets and Gloves, Candles, Soap, &c., &c. Call and see them.

A pair of well-broke Mules, and a very fine Omnibus Spring Wagon, suitable for a Suttler; also, Three good Horses for sale, cheap.

MAUZY, WILSON & CO., Cor. Dederick and Cherry streets.

Jan 8.

Office Chief of Police.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Dec. 30, '62.

Notice is hereby given to all citizens of Nashville, and of Davidson county, who have by word or deed, aided and abetted the present rebellion, to come forward forthwith to this office, and make bond and oath, according to the forms provided and heretofore published by military authority.

All such persons, within the city limits are requested to do this, by the 15th day of January, 1863; if not given by that day, they will be summarily dealt with, by fine, imprisonment, or exclusion from these lines.

By order of Maj. Gen. ROBERTSON, JOHN FITCH, Provost Judge.

WM. THURSDAY, Chief of Army Police.

Office in the Zollicoffer Building, No. 28, High Street, Nashville, Tenn. December 31—15t.

SMALL CHANGE.—No one need complain of the want of small change now. W. J. MAHR, corner of College and Union streets, has received another supply of Postal currency, which is the most convenient change in circulation.

Dec 21-4t

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Nashville, Dec. 25, '62.

Proctor Order No. 1.

1. The sale of spirituous liquors within this city, except for medicinal purposes, is strictly prohibited, and every drinking saloon in the place must be closed at once.

2. Any one violating this order will be arrested and severely punished, and his liquor confiscated and turned over to Col. SIMMONS, Chief Commissary Subsistence.

3. All officers in charge of guards and patrols, will use great vigilance to ferret out, and break up the whisky traffic.

JNO. A. MARTIN, Colonel and Provost Marshal.

Approved ROBT. B. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen. Commanding Post. Dec 27-4t

A CURIOUS CASE: That a President for the Hon. American guided to Philadelphia, &c., &c.

We present to our readers to-day carefully prepared notes, giving a full chronology of all the important events that have transpired in the year which expires to-day.

(From the Philadelphia Press, of Dec. 31st.)

The War For The Rebellion.

JANUARY.

1. Mason and Sijdel leave Fort Warren for England in the British steamer Hinaldo. Gen. Stevens' brigade of 4,500 men advances to the mainland from Fort Royal island, within six miles of the Charleston railroad, capturing the Coosaw batteries. Union loss, eight wounded.

2. A detachment from Gen. Milroy's command, 740 strong, attack 750 rebels at Huntersville, Va., routing them and taking \$80,000 worth of stores.

3. Stonewall Jackson, with 10,000 men attacks the 5th Connecticut Regiment at Hancock, on the Upper Potomac, shells the town, destroys the railroad and telegraph, and retires.

4. Gen. Crittenden issues a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, calling upon them to resist the Federal authority. Four thousand loyal Indians are attacked in Cherokee county, Kansas, by a greater force of Texans and rebel Indians, and defeated. Humphrey Marshall, being threatened by Col. Garfield, disbands his force at Painesville, Ky.

5. A detachment from General Milroy's command, 300 strong, disperse 400 rebels in Tucker county, Va., capturing a large quantity of stores.

6. A detachment of General Kelly's troops leave Romney, attack 2,000 rebels at Blue Gap, Va., and rout them. 450 Union troops under Gen. Palmer, attack 1,200 rebels, under Poindester, at Silver Creek, Mo., and rout them.

7. Burnside's expedition sails from Annapolis. Romney, Va., evacuated by General Lander, who marches to Cumberland.

8. The rebels under Jackson, occupy Romney. General Grant's expedition of 23 regiments and 7 batteries depart southwardly from Cairo. Burnside's expedition arrives at Fortress Monroe. Humphrey Marshall's rabble pursued by Col. Garfield, and defeated near Prestonburg, Ky. Waldo H. Johnson, and Trusten Polk, of Missouri, expelled from the U. S. Senate, for treason.

9. Naval engagement on the Mississippi between the Union steamers Essex and St. Louis, and four rebel steamers, in which the latter are completely disabled, and seek protection under their batteries at Columbus. The Burnside expedition, comprising 14 vessels, and 15,000 men, sails from Hampton Roads for North Carolina. Hon. Simon Cameron resigns his position as Secretary of War, and was appointed Minister to Russia in the place of Cassius M. Clay, resigned. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton appointed Secretary of War.

10. Cedar Keys, Fla., captured by our forces, and the town and five schooners burned. 800 Union troops defeated at Ironton, Mo. by 6,000 rebels under Jeff. Thompson.

11. Gov. Curtin proposes to organize a Southern expedition, comprising 5,000 Pennsylvanian troops. Burnside's expedition reaches Hatteras Inlet, encountering a severe storm, in which eleven lives are lost, including Col. Allen. The following vessels are also lost: Zouave, Pocahontas, Grapeshot, Louisiana, Eastern, Queen, and City of New York.

12. Battle of Mill Spring, near Somerset, Ky., between 3,000 Union troops, under General Schoepf and Thomas, and 8,000 rebels, under Zollicoffer. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., killed. Rebels defeated, with a loss of 114 killed, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners. Federals lost 39 killed and 127 wounded.

13. General Grant's expedition, having made a reconnaissance to the vicinity of Columbus, returns to Cairo. Edwin M. Stanton enters on his duty as Secretary of War. Generals Schoepf and Thomas attack the rebels at Somerset, Ky., drive them from their entrenchments, and capture all their stores.

14. Another expedition, embracing several thousand troops, leaves Fort Royal. The blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, completed by Com. Parrott.

15. Gustavus W. Smith assumed command of the rebel army at Centerville. Beauregard proceeds to Columbus to report to General A. Sidney Johnson—Rev. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish appointed Commissioners by Secretary Stanton, to visit and relieve Union States citizens imprisoned in rebel States.

16. The Federal gunboats enter the Savannah back of Tybee, cutting off communication between the city and Port Poulack. Three rebel steamers, attempting to provision the fort, are attacked and driven back to the city.

17. General Hunter announces his intention to command in person the "Jim Lane" expedition south from Leavenworth, Mo. The rebel General Van Dorn assumes command of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

18. Marble Nash Taylor, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, issues a proclamation ordering an election on February 23, 1863, to repeal or ratify the ordinance of the Convention of November 18, 1861, and to choose two representatives in the Federal Congress.

19. All the salt-petre in the Seceded States seized by the rebel Government, and forty cents a pound allowed for it.

FEBRUARY.

1. Captain Drouillard arrives in Washington with despatches from the rebel General Johnson to General McClellan.

2. Richmond placed under martial law.

3. Gen. Lander dies at Paw Paw, Va. General Curtis attacks Jeff. Thompson's "secret expedition" at Sykestown, and drives it into the swamps, capturing six

sons killed.

4. Address to the people of Georgia by Messrs. Howell Cobb, Thos. B. R. Cobb, M. J. Crawford, and B. Tomba, of the rebel Congress, stating the position and prospects of the people. Gen. Burnside's fleet depart from Hatteras Inlet for Roanoke Island.

5. Jefferson Davis sends a special message to the rebel Congress, directing their attention to the importance of aiding the railroad companies. Jesse D. Bright expelled from the United States Senate, charged with complicity with the rebel Government.

6. Com. Roote's flotilla captures Fort Henry unconditionally after a bombardment of an hour and a quarter. Gen. Tilghman, staff and sixty prisoners taken. Thirty-two of the Essex crew scalded to death. Bill authorizing issue of treasury notes to the amount \$150,000,000 without interest, and making them a legal tender, passed the House of Representatives also; the issue of \$550,000,000 six per cent. bonds.

7. Our batteries on the Maryland Heights shell Harper's Ferry. The town burned by our troops. Important reconnaissance by the Cameron Dragoons beyond Fairfax, capturing 24 rebels.

8. Gen. Burnside captures Roanoke Island, taking 6 forts, 3,000 prisoners, 2,000 stand of arms, and destroying all the rebel fleet but two vessels. Col. Russell and Lieut. Col. DeMont killed, and O. Jennings Wise (rebel) mortally wounded. Rebel loss, 30 killed, 100 wounded; Federal loss, 35 killed, 200 wounded. Brig. General Stone arrested in Washington, and conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

9. The rebel garrison of Fort Henry, from four to five thousand strong, takes refuge in Fort Donelson.

10. Elizabeth city and Edenton taken by General Burnside. Brig. General Charles P. Stone arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with disloyalty, and mismanagement of the engagement at Ball's Bluff.

11. Dr. Ira, correspondent of the New York Herald, arrested by Secretary Stanton for violating the regulations of the War Department. General Hunter declares Kansas under martial law. Our gunboats make a reconnaissance to Florence, Ala.; the stars and stripes hoisted with joy; three rebel gunboats captured and six burnt.

12. Proposals to establish a daily line of steamers between Hatteras, Port Royal, Roanoke, and Fort Monroe, advertised for. Commodore Foote's fleet leaves Cairo for Fort Donelson.

13. The rebels occupy Springfield, Mo. 14. Port Donelson invested by General Grant, and the bombardment commenced. Springfield, Mo., occupied by General Curtis, who captures stores, camp equipment, &c. General Lander surprises a rebel camp at Blooming Gap, killing 13 and capturing 62 rebels, losing but two men.

15. Secretary Stanton issues an order releasing, on parole, all State prisoners, except those defined as rebel spies. Attack on Port Donelson continued.

16. The stars and stripes on Arkansas soil. Gen. Curtis drives Sterling Price from Missouri, across the Arkansas line. Meeting of the rebel Congress. Jefferson Davis elected President and Alex. H. Stephens Vice President of the rebel Government.

17. One thousand more rebels captured at Fort Donelson.

18. Gov. Harris convenes the Tennessee Legislature in extra session, that their unconstitutional acts may be annulled. Com. Foote occupies Clarksville, Tenn., the rebels retreating to Nashville. Desperate battle at Fort Craig, New Mexico; Unionists victorious.

19. Jefferson Davis and Alex. H. Stephens inaugurated President and Vice President of the rebel Confederacy. Governors of Alabama and Georgia each call for twelve additional regiments.

20. Gen. Wool negotiates with Howell Cobb for a general exchange of prisoners.

21. Nashville occupied by Gen. Buell. 22. Price driven from Cross Hollow, Ark., leaving his sick, wounded, and stores behind. The President takes military control of the telegraph lines. Bill which passed Congress 6th inst. in regard to the issue of the Treasury notes and six per cent. bonds was signed by the President and became a law.

23. General Banks occupies Harper's Ferry and Charleston. Jim Lane abandons his expedition, owing to a difficulty with General Hunter. The President takes possession of all telegraph line in the United States.

24. General Curtis in possession of Fayetteville, Ark. Forty-two Federal troops poisoned at Muddytown by the rebels.

MARCH.

1. Richmond placed under martial law.

2. Gen. Lander dies at Paw Paw, Va. General Curtis attacks Jeff. Thompson's "secret expedition" at Sykestown, and drives it into the swamps, capturing six

of artillery and forty prisoners. Burnside and Tilghman placed in Warren. Gen. Halleck issues an order suspending and restoring the Com. of the Southwest. Columbus, Ky., held by Federal forces. Gen. Banks occupies Marietta, Ga.

3. Secretary Chase issues an order regulating internal intercourse. Fremont's self-defence published. Capture of Port Clinch, Fla. Ferdinandina and Amelia Islands, and St. Marys, Fla., occupied by Federal troops. Brigadier General Andrew Johnson appointed military Governor of Tennessee.

4. The Military Committee of the Rebel Congress report a bill providing for the burning of cotton and tobacco. Beauregard takes command of the Army of the Mississippi. Gov. Pickens, at South Carolina, calls for more troops.

5. Rebels under Van Dorn attack Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge, and are defeated after three days' fight, losing thirteen cannon, and retreating to Boston Mountain; Union loss, 212 killed, 928 wounded, and 174 prisoners—rebel loss, 3,500, including Generals McCullough and McIntosh. The President transmits to Congress a special message, recommending gradual emancipation, with compensation to loyal masters. Gen. Pope invades New Madrid.

6. The rebel steamers Merrimack, Jamestown, and Yorktown attack our fleet in Hampton roads, destroying the frigate Congress and sinking the sloop-of-war Cumberland; Union loss, 116—rebel loss, including Capt. Buchanan, 17.

7. Opening of direct telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe. Arrival of the Monitor in Hampton Roads. She attacks and drives off the rebel iron-clad fleet; the Merrimack in a sinking condition. Capture of Cockpit Point battery. Rebels evacuate Winchester.

8. Pillow and Floyd suspended from the rebel service. The rebel Congress establishes a Supreme Court. Lee appointed rebel commander-in-chief.

9. Manassas, having been abandoned, is occupied by the Union army. Rebel batteries at Aquia creek evacuated. Commodore Du Pont captures St. Augustine, Florida, and Fort Marion.

10. The rebels driven from their works near Paris, Tennessee, with a loss of 100; Union loss, 9. Our troops occupy Winchester. Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, acknowledges the blockade effective. Commodore Du Pont takes Jacksonville, Florida.

11. The Union troops occupy New Madrid with a loss of fifty killed and wounded. The President approves the new article of war prohibiting persons in the military or naval service from returning fugitive slaves.

12. General Burnside captures Newbern, and from thirty to fifty cannon; our loss ninety killed and four hundred wounded. Commodore Dupont occupies Brunswick, Georgia.

13. Commodore Foote's flotilla leaves Cairo to attack Island No. 10. Newbern occupied by Commodore Rowan, and the batteries on the Neuse captured.

14. Rebel steamer Nashville ran the blockade, and escaped from Beaufort, North Carolina.

15. The Senate committee recommend an appropriation of \$783,000 to complete the Stevens battery, and \$15,000,000 to build iron-clads. 250 Union troops attack and defeat 1,000 rebels near Salem, Arkansas; Federal loss 26; rebel loss, including a colonel, 100. Gov. Johnson offers a complete amnesty to all Tennesseans who reaffirm their allegiance. The rebels in possession of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Jefferson Davis, in a message to the rebel Congress, recommends the violation of the parole. The rebel House of Congress passes a bill declaring five trade to the world. Gen. Garfield routes 5,000 rebels at Pound Gap, in Cumberland mountains.

16. Burnside captured Beaufort.

17. 3,000 troops under Gen. Shields defeat the combined forces of Jackson, Smith, and Longstreet 15,000 strong, at Winchester, driving them to Strasburg, with a loss of from 500 to 1,000 men and 3 cannon; Union loss 150 killed and 300 wounded.

18. Wendell Phillips mobbed at Cincinnati for avowing himself an Abolitionist.

19. Santa Fe, New Mexico, captured by rebel Texans. Washington, N. C., occupied by Commander Rowan's forces. Governor Johnson instructs the municipal authorities of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance.

20. Senator Latham asks for the correspondence between Secretary Seward and ex-President Pierce, relative to the Knights of the Golden Circle. Fort Pulaski invested by Gen. Sherman. Fort Thunderbolt, five miles from Savannah, destroyed.

21. Big Bethel evacuated by the rebels, and occupied by Union troops. Columbia, Tennessee, occupied by Union troops.

22. Morgan's rebel cavalry take a railway train, capturing Colonel Curran Pope and other Union officers. Battle at Pigeon Run, New Mexico, between thirteen hundred Union troops, under Col. Hough, and eleven hundred Texans. Our loss one hundred and fifty. Result indecisive. Rebel loss nearly five hundred.

23. The rebel army in Arkansas, under Van Dorn and Price, retreats to Fort Smith. General Curtis falls back to Ketsville. Rosecrans takes leave of his command.

24. Major-General Dix assigned to the command of the Middle Department.

25. General Hunter takes command of the Department of the South. The rebels are driven from Union City, Tenn.

APRIL.

1. The rebels are discovered to have retaken Great Bethel.

2. Gen. Banks drives the rebel Jackson from Strasburg, Va.

3. The Senate passes the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; the Senate passes the House resolution appropriating \$25,000 to test floating batteries. The guns in the upper fort at Island No. 10 spiked by an armed

boat expedition. Com. Stettin captures Apalachicola, Fla.

4. The departments of the Shenandoah (General Banks) and Rappahannock (General McDowell) created. The Garrettsville passes the batteries at Island No. 10 in the night.

5. Commencement of an attack upon the enemy's works near Yorktown, Virginia, by a detachment from the Army of the Potomac.

6. Shipping Point, on the Potomac, taken by our forces. The rebels under Beauregard and Johnson attack Bull and Grant at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

7. General Pope crosses to the Tennessee shore of the Mississippi. The rebels evacuate Island No. 10. The battle of Pittsburg Landing renewed. The rebels defeated. Union loss, 1,735 killed, 7,585 wounded, and 3,055 taken prisoner; among the latter, General Frémont, a Union brigade at Farmington, and a Union brigade with several regiments of the Federal army, were killed.

8. Gen. Hunter proceeds to evacuate Pensacola and burn the yard. Gen. Jones occupies it with 3,000 Union troops.

9. Meeting of the "conservative" Congress. The New Ironsides, Turner, launched at Kensington. Hundred rebels desert from the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Virginia, and take the oath of allegiance.

10. The rebels take possession of the belonging to the French, Spanish, Dutch consuls, and consulates of Confederate funds in their hands.

11. General Wool occupies Norfolk. Portsmouth; General Vile made governor. The Marine blow the rebels. Hollins' fleet attacks the rebels. Hollins' fleet attacks the rebels. Hollins' fleet attacks the rebels.

12. President Lincoln proclaims Fort Royal, and New Orleans parts of entry after the 1st of Jan. rebel regiments attempt to desert. Beauregard's army at Corinth, is captured by our lines. Robert Smith, a rebel, escapes from Charleston. Royal with the steamer Plantagenet. Surrender of Natchez to Commodore

13. Observed as a day of humiliation throughout the rebel iron-clad, repulsed at Big.

14. Rebels driven across the hominy at Bottom's Bridge.

15. Suffolk, Va., occupied by troops under General Wool.

16. President Lincoln, republishes Hunter's proclamation.

17. Hon. E. Stanley, Commissioner of the Military Governor of North Carolina.

18. Army of the Potomac at Chickasaw.

19. Banks attacked at Williamsport, 15,000 rebels under Jackson, retreats to Williamsport, Md. Lincoln takes military possession of the railroads in the United States. Governor of New York ordered to sign a number of militia regiments.

20. General Curtis orders the State militia into the field. A motion bill passed the House of Representatives.

21. Governor Curtin revokes his order of the day before regarding the Battle of Hanover Court House, loss, 379; rebel loss, 1,000; Federal loss, 500.

22. Skirmish at Pocotaligo, South Carolina; rebels routed.

23. Rebels under Beauregard at Corinth; occupation of that town Union forces.

24. Attack by 40,000 rebels on General Curtis, upon the 1st of the Army of the Potomac, at the command of General Grant, forces driven back.

THE BATTLE OF Vicksburg, renewed, resulting in a rebel victory, with a total loss of 5,000 men, 250 killed, 3,627 wounded, and 23,000 taken prisoner. Rebel Fortification at Point near Fortress Monroe, Va., by United States naval officers, Fremont takes possession of it. Va., whence Jackson had retreated to fight.

25. Major General Wool, transferred from Fort Monroe to the Department of Maryland. Major General Dix ordered to take the command at Fort Monroe.

26. Gunboat Batavia, under command of Commodore Smith, captured by the rebels.

27. The Pennsylvania Volunteers, here prominent, engaged in the battle, under Davis and Elliot, and of the rebels under Captain Montgomery. The Federal forces were repulsed, and surrendered to them at Memphis.

28. William B. Mumford hung in Orleans by order of Maj. Gen. Hall, an